

OCEAN TIME TABLE.



LOCAL LINE—S. S. AUSTRALIA.

From Honolulu	Leave Honolulu
Mar. 22	Mar. 22
Mar. 22	Mar. 22

THROUGH LINE—SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, SAMOA, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY.

From Honolulu	Leave Honolulu
Mar. 22	Mar. 22
Mar. 22	Mar. 22

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG.

Steamers for above ports will call at Honolulu on or about the following dates:

Ship	From	Arrive
Gauche	Yokohama	April 11
Oceanic	Hongkong	July 9
Oceanic	Hongkong	August 7
Oceanic	Hongkong	September 18
Oceanic	Hongkong	October 16
Oceanic	Hongkong	November 27
Oceanic	Hongkong	December 25

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers for above port will call at Honolulu on or about the following dates:

Ship	From	Arrive
China	San Francisco	April 9
Gauche	San Francisco	May 7
Oceanic	San Francisco	May 29
Oceanic	San Francisco	June 19
Oceanic	San Francisco	June 27
Oceanic	San Francisco	July 7
Oceanic	San Francisco	August 6
Oceanic	San Francisco	September 25
Oceanic	San Francisco	November 6
Oceanic	San Francisco	December 4

Meteorological Record.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY, PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Day	Barom.	Thermo.	Wind	Moist.	Clouds	Force
Mon.	30.0	74.0	SE	80	100	10
Tue.	30.0	74.0	SE	80	100	10
Wed.	30.0	74.0	SE	80	100	10
Thur.	30.0	74.0	SE	80	100	10
Fri.	30.0	74.0	SE	80	100	10
Sat.	30.0	74.0	SE	80	100	10

Tides, Sun and Moon.

BY C. J. LUTER.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Full Moon	New Moon
Mon.	11:00	5:00	11:00	5:00
Tue.	11:00	5:00	11:00	5:00
Wed.	11:00	5:00	11:00	5:00
Thur.	11:00	5:00	11:00	5:00
Fri.	11:00	5:00	11:00	5:00
Sat.	11:00	5:00	11:00	5:00

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MONDAY, March 20.

Schr. Eschke, from Honolulu.

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Star W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.

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ANNEXATION.

Commissioner Castle Talks About the Value and Resources of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Castle, the Hawaiian Commissioner next in rank to Mr. Thurston, in discussing the annexation project at Wormley's Hotel to-day, said:

I have been repeatedly asked what is the sentiment among the natives of Hawaii as to annexation with the United States. In answer I have said that the natives are divided on this question. A majority opposes a change from the system which prevailed under the Queen, while an intelligent minority favors a transfer of the control of public affairs to the United States. I should like to invite particular attention to a petition signed by 135 natives and addressed to President Harrison, which was thrown on board of our steamer just before she sailed from Honolulu. This petition is written in the native language, so that it was an honest and intelligent expression of the views and wishes of the signers. Had time permitted, it is probable that at least 1000 natives would have added their names to the petition. By profession I am a lawyer. I am familiar with the nature and language of native Hawaiians. Many of my clients are of this class, and from a knowledge of all the circumstances, I pronounce that petition an important and significant document.

All of the Commissioners are agreed, however, that whatever the natives may desire now, they will welcome annexation by the United States as soon as it becomes an accomplished fact. A short time before going down to the steamer I talked with some of the natives on this subject. At first they manifested opposition to our mission to this country, but upon hearing from me that such a change of government would benefit them equally with the "whites," as annexation meant increased products and wealth and better opportunities and conditions for the laboring classes, the murmuring ceased and surprise and satisfaction were expressed. Only a few years would show the natives the advantages to be derived from annexation, and I have no apprehensions on this score. If necessary I can give Secretary Foster positive assurance on this point.

Mr. Castle was asked what he considered the advantages and disadvantages to the United States of the annexation of Hawaii. He replied:

It would take me some time to answer properly and fully. Briefly though, the advantages are many, the disadvantages are few. Of course all Americans appreciate the value of Hawaii as a naval station or military outpost. The advantages to the country of such a station are apparent, and when I recall the fact that England has recently appropriated Johnson's Island, which is a little to the southwest of us, I regret very much that this movement was not started in time to check that move. England will use Johnson's Island as a landing for the Canadian-Australian cable she is to lay very soon.

I do not pretend to say that if the United States refuses to accept our offer that we should go to England—that is too much like a threat—but if England ever succeeds to authority over the Hawaiian Islands, she will have this country completely hemmed in with military and naval outposts. This is worth most serious consideration by Americans, for whatever the past policy has been, increasing intercourse between the United States and foreign powers bring additional responsibilities and dangers. A wise general establishes strong outposts to guard against attacks upon the main body of his army. Hawaii would answer as a magnificent outpost for the United States to protect part of her main body, the Pacific coast. It also might be well to remember that only a short time ago one of the powerful chiefs from the Gilbert Islands visited this country and besought the authorities either to establish a protectorate or annex those islands. This chief's request was not granted. Within a few weeks after the United States declined the Gilbert Islands the English government formally annexed them, and they now form a part of the British possessions.

It is upon the material advantages, however, that I prefer to dwell. In Hawaii there is an immediate opportunity to settle the country and invest capital. The total population is now less than 100,000. There is ample room for five or six times that number. The islands may be said to be practically undeveloped, except in the sugar industry, with respect to which it can be said that the limit of yield has been reached. Hawaiian soil and climate are unsurpassed for the raising of tea, coffee, tobacco, raisins, citrus, various fibres used in industrial pursuits, and a great variety of delicious tropical fruits. None of these products is at present well developed. Profits for the few engaged in getting from the soil articles of commerce are chiefly confined to sugar. Excepting a few patches of tea, cultivated more for experiment than anything else, no attempts are made to raise this marketable product. The duties in this country have, of course, prevented any extensive developments in tea. A few months ago samples of tea raised were sent to London, and upon trial, were pronounced by experts excellent in quality and strength. In regard to tobacco, the famous Sumatra leaf, which is so extensively used in the United States for wrappers, is no

better than, if as good, as the quality raised on the islands. The tobacco industry is wholly undeveloped, except in isolated spots, where quantities for private consumption are raised. Nitre is a necessary chemical in a soil which grows fine tobacco, and in certain localities the proper amount of nitre is found. Tobacco similar to that grown in Sumatra and Hawaii cannot be raised in the United States.

Coffee of a very high grade grows in Hawaii. Little of it is raised because of American duties and an absence of domestic enterprise, which, as I said, is generally confined to the cultivation of sugar. The coffee which we have grown is of a superior quality, ranking in both strength and fineness with Mocha. About a year ago, when samples of tea were sent to London, small quantities of coffee were also sent. It was thoroughly tested and sold on the London market as high as the choicest Ceylon. Our fruits are plentiful and delicious. In pineapple alone a rich field for American capital is open. Only a limited quantity of pineapples is cultivated, while the supply can be made sufficiently large to meet the demands. An acre of land will raise about 5000 pineapples each year, with reasonable attention. The canned pineapple industry in the United States is enormous, but, owing to the duties here, Hawaii is not now a competitor with other countries for the trade. The business of shipping dried and canned fruits is unborn, so to speak, in our country. Were we part of the United States, and the duties now against us removed, the cost of such articles of consumption would be materially reduced.

As to the disadvantages to the United States of annexation, I am sincere when I say that I can conceive of but one of any importance. I realize that we have a mixed population, and that it will be necessary, in consequence, to place restrictions upon suffrage. This disadvantage is slight, and can be readily removed, however, so that I am in earnest when I say that there is no serious disadvantage which will befall this country in case of annexation.—New York Tribune.

A MORNING BLAZE.

The Residence and Effects of J. M. Vivas Destroyed.

At 1:30 o'clock Friday A. M. the Fire department was called out on Beretania street beyond the Ice works to extinguish a blaze which proved to be in the cottage of J. M. Vivas, the Portuguese lawyer and interpreter. Before Engine 1 arrived on the scene the house was a mass of blaze from top to bottom and all efforts to save house or furniture were out of the question. A small bureau was the only article that survived the fiery element—cottage and all went off rapidly in smoke.

Mr. Vivas was seen on the spot by an ADVERTISER representative, and stated that the first intimation he had of the fire was the smell of smoke and almost at the same time he heard a noise as if something had dropped to the floor in an adjoining room. The fire, which was located between the kitchen and pantry, spread rapidly, and Mr. Vivas had scarcely time to escape with his wife and two babies, all in their night clothes.

The house was fully covered by insurance and the furniture a little over half insured. No cause is assigned for the fire and in all probability it will ever remain a mystery.

TOSSED FROM A THRONE.

A Young Man Misses A Chance to Become Sultan of Zanzibar.

ZANZIBAR, March 6.—Seyid Ali ben Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, is dead, and the next in line, Hamid ben Thwain, son of a deceased brother, sits upon the throne; but only after the British troops marched to the palace and by prompt intimidation of arms prevented the British protectorate from the Sultan breathing his last than his son. Kalid gained admittance to the palace by a rear entrance and sought to usurp the rule.

Relying upon the discontent which the extinguishing of the slave trade has caused, young Kalid hoped to gain the throne. By his order the portals to the strongly built castle were barred, and preparations for defense at once entered upon. General Mathews, president of the council, had been anticipating the attempt, and immediately upon the news of the death, even before dawn, marines were landed from her Majesty's ship-of-war Philomel and seized the entrance to the palace and compelled Kalid to admit them. The native police, under the command of British officers, kept order in the native quarters, and prevented any display of insubordination.

Kalid is now under a guard of soldiers and the natives are completely overawed. This is the third time within a little more than five years that one Sultan has died and another has taken his place; but it is the first time that the British have taken the matter into their own hands and selected one of their own favorites for the throne. Some three years ago Great Britain and Germany put their heads together, and to all practical purposes divided among themselves what was left of the Sultan's dominions. The island of Zanzibar was included in the territory over which it was agreed that Great Britain should establish a protectorate. This was done with the consent of the Sultan who has just died, his consent having been obtained, no doubt, as consent is often obtained by strong from the weak. In 1891 a regular Government was formed, with Englishmen for Ministers; and since then the Sultan had been only a nominal ruler. Little is known of Hamid, who has just been put forward by the British authorities to be Sultan; but it is not much

importance who or what he is. At all events, he will be but a puppet in British hands.

Owing to a big demand for the "Brief History of the Hawaiian Revolution," the Gazette Company has printed a second edition. It contains everything up to date regarding the overthrow of the monarchy, including the raising of the stars and stripes on the Government building. It can be had at this office or at the news-dealers. Send a copy to your friends abroad.

Fresh Government clerks in Washington are tempted by offers of credit on all sides. This is because persons employed by the Government must pay the debts contracted while in office or suffer dismissal. When a clerk